

# JORDAN TIMES

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جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية « الراي »

## Saudis aid UNRWA

NATIONS, June 21 (R). — Saudi Arabia pledged a \$10 million contribution to the U.N. Relief Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, now about \$45 million in debt, a U.N. announced today.

is the first response to an appeal made by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to donor countries on behalf of the financially-strained agency, which helps support more than a million Palestinian refugees.

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## Syrian cabinet meets

DAMASCUS, June 21 (R). — The Syrian cabinet met here today under Premier Mahmoud Ayoubi to discuss the Arab situation, including developments in Lebanon.

Official sources said the cabinet also discussed the meeting of the heads of Syrian, Egyptian, Saudi Arabian and Kuwait governments in Riyadh on Wednesday.

The meeting was called by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to settle Egyptian-Syrian differences on Middle East policies.

## Shah, Sadat condemn Israeli occupation, call for Geneva talks with PLO participation

TEHRAN, June 21 (Agencies). — The Shah of Iran and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today reiterated their call for Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands, for the reopening of the Geneva peace conference with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and for maintenance of peace in the Indian Ocean.

In a joint communique, which was issued before President Sadat left here for Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, they condemned Israeli measures changing the geographical status and composition of the population of occupied Arab territories and considered these policies a threat to peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Sadat left Tehran today for Saudi Arabia after a six-day state visit and talks with the Shah on bilateral, regional and international affairs, particularly the Lebanese crisis.

The two heads of state reiterated their deep concern over the Lebanese crisis and stressed that an end to "irresponsible foreign intervention" in Lebanon would be the basic condition for attaining a practical solution to the problem.

They called for a nuclear free zone in the Middle East and stressed that the Indian Ocean should remain a zone of peace free from super power rivalries.

The Shah and President Sadat expressed pleasure over the extensive development in overall Iran-Egyptian cooperation in political, economic and cultural fields.

They emphasised interest in continued bilateral cooperation leading to implementation of joint industrial and economic projects including the reconstruction of Port Said, creation of an Iran-Egyptian investment bank, and a further increase in trade, the communique said.

(Continued on page 6)

## Arab peace-keeping troops enter Lebanon; ceasefire announced; Syrians to pull back

BEIRUT, June 21 (R). — Libyan and Syrian troops, forming the vanguard of an Arab League peace-keeping force, entered Lebanon today with white flags flying from their vehicles and took up positions around Beirut airport.

Their trucks came from Syria and rolled over the mountains to Beirut as the Libyan Prime Minister, Abdul Salam Jalloud, announced in Damascus that Syria and the Palestinian movement had finalised a ceasefire in Lebanon.

Major Jalloud said Syria had agreed to withdraw its troops from positions near Beirut, Sidon and Sofar, where they have been facing an alliance of Palestinians and Lebanese leftists.

Major Jalloud appealed for other Arab countries to send troops for the peace-keeping force. Arab foreign ministers decided in Cairo two weeks ago that it should include troops from Algeria, Saudi Arabia and Sudan.

Reuter reporter Nazih Mustafa, who accompanied the advance party from the southern port of Sidon along the coastal road to Beirut, said they travelled in Syrian vehicles with their markings painted over.

The legend "Arab security forces" replaced the previous markings of "Syrian army" or "Saika."

The troops were lightly armed, and the Libyans wore green bands around their helmets or heads.

The Syrian and Libyan contingents each consisted of between 400 and 450 troops, according to the Voice of Palestine Radio.

Guns in the leftwing dominated western part of Beirut greeted the news that the Libyans had arrived with volleys of machine-gun fire into the air.

The new ceasefire agreement was concluded through the mediation of Major Jalloud, according to the rightwing Phalangist radio. He arrived here by helicopter today from Damascus to supervise its implementation.

Under the accord, Beirut airport is to be reopened. But reliable sources say it has been pillaged of much of its equipment and it may take some time before it can handle commercial traffic anew.

Major Jalloud said Syria had agreed to pull back its troops from around Beirut, Sidon and Sofar, "to ensure food supplies and communications and to restore normal life and end fighting in the areas."

Syrian Information Minister Ahmed Iskander Ahmed said later

**Vorster in Europe as demonstrations continue to take toll in South Africa**

BONN, June 21, (R). — South African Prime Minister John Vorster today met a score of his country's ambassadors and discussed rising world criticism of his government's apartheid policy, diplomatic sources said.

The meeting was held at the residence of the South African envoy here after Mr. Vorster declined to turn up at the country's embassy, previously arranged venue for the 2-day gathering, because of an anti-apartheid demonstration outside.

About 100 predominantly young people gathered outside the chocolate brown concrete building on the banks of the Rhine, watched by about two dozen police, and chanted slogans.

A spokesman for the prime minister said before the talks began that Mr. Vorster and the ambassadors — from Europe, North America and Israel — would discuss world affairs in general.

But he did not exclude that the subject of recent race violence in South Africa would figure largely in the discussions.

Rioting flared up again in a township north of Pretoria today, bringing the death toll in the last week of racial violence to 140, according to reports from South Africa.

The sources said Mr. Vorster,

that the Syrian forces which had entered Lebanon earlier this month would be withdrawn to specified positions in the country.

He told a Damascus press conference that the pull-back would be to the Bekaa Valley, in eastern Lebanon, Akkar in the north and to Dahr Al Beider, a mountain pass on the main Beirut-Damascus highway.

"These forces will remain until peace and security are established and the Arab security force takes over the positions from them," he added.

He said the Syrian troops now posted at Beirut airport would return home tomorrow after handing over the airport to the Syrian and Libyan peace-keeping troops.

Major Jalloud said the new agreement between Syria and the Palestinians had been reached after both sides realised they were the targets of "a plot by American imperialism, reaction and forces of surrender."

He said the plot had been hatched with the conclusion of disengagement accords between Egypt and Israel following the 1973 war.

The Libyan leader said his country had opposed Syria's military intervention in Lebanon and said it had differed with Damascus over methods of dealing with the Lebanese situation.

"But we now have been able to reach the agreement," he added.

But he criticised the Arab World for failing to respond to the Arab League's earlier resolutions calling for an Arab peace-keeping force for Lebanon.

Major Jalloud said Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad had said he had not been able to implement the resolutions, and Major Jalloud said they had remained "ink on paper to this minute."

Mr. Riad said in Damascus today that Saudi Arabia and Sudan would soon join the Syrian and Libyan forces in Lebanon.



PEACE-KEEPING FORCES — Saika leader Zuhair Mohsen (centre) is pictured upon the arrival of the Arab League's peace-keeping forces at Beirut airport Monday. (AP wirephoto).

Secretary General Riad meanwhile returned to Cairo today to report to Wednesday's Arab League council on the outcome of his contacts to form the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

He said upon his arrival in Cairo that Egyptian General Mohamed Hassan Ghoneim had been appointed commander-in-chief of the Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon.

Arab diplomatic sources in Beirut reported tonight that Algeria had advised the Arab League that it did not plan to send troops to the Arab peace-keeping force.

The sources also said that Foreign Minister Sheikh Ahmed Khalifa Suweidi of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) had given the league a cheque for \$500,000 towards expenses of the force.

In a separate development, the Soviet Red Cross is to send food, medicines and bandages to the civilian population of Lebanon and to Palestinian refugees there, the organisation's Vice-President Alexander Reshetov said today in Moscow.

He told Tass news agency special flights of the state airline Aeroflot would be taking the medicines and part of the food from Moscow to Beirut in the next few days.

At Paris OECD meet

Kissinger makes trade, energy proposals

PARIS, June 21 (Agencies). — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today proposed a new drive to expand trade links with the Communists, saying this could revitalise the world economy.

Addressing the annual ministerial conference of the 24-nation Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Dr. Kissinger said the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe could be important sources of energy and minerals for the West.

Dr. Kissinger, who himself has been caught in past political problems while pursuing economic deals with Moscow, called on OECD members to adopt "a systematic work programme" for cooperating with the Communist countries.

His address highlighted the opening of a two-day conference at which ministers gave final approval to a good conduct code for multinational corporations banning bribery and recommending unbiased government treatment for foreign firms.

The United States has been one of the main backers of the code following the uproar caused in Western capitals by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation to foreign government officials.

The OECD nations completed the code a month ago and today's approval by ministers was a formality. Dr. Kissinger urged the world to go a step further by negotiating in the United Nations a binding international agreement opposing corrupt business practices.

"Bribery and extortion are a burden on international trade and investment," he said.

While the main thrust of the ministerial session was to be the approval tomorrow of a shift in the economic policy goals of the Western nations, Dr. Kissinger's Communist initiative was the most striking proposal of the opening session.

Dr. Kissinger also proposed that the OECD hold a conference on energy in the next six to nine months.

He urged that all members of the OECD take part in such a meeting, not just the 19 countries that have joined the OECD-sponsored International Energy Agency (IEA).

Several OECD members, including France, refused to join the IEA because they viewed it as a confrontation mechanism between the Western world and the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Dr. Kissinger said a new energy conference would facilitate concrete solutions to the three goals established for the IEA:

— Reducing energy dependence of the industrialised world on foreign oil suppliers.

— Finding energy sources to replace oil.

— Increasing cooperation between industrialised countries in the event of a crisis.

Speeches by foreign ministers today were mainly devoted to stocktaking of difficulties facing the West in its efforts to improve collaboration with the Third World.

Canadian Foreign Minister Allan Rock, co-chairman of the north-south dialogue between industrial and developing nations, warned his colleagues that the dialogue could break down unless they were ready to move forward.

"Instead of being on the defensive, we must be positive and innovative in our positions," he said.

Dr. Kissinger expressed tentative backing for the new OECD economic policy goals drawn up in a broad strategy proposal by experts from the Paris-based organisation.

The idea to be debated by finance ministers tomorrow is to abandon the post-war target of keeping economic growth and employment at highest possible levels and to replace it with a policy of slower but steadier growth.

## Early vote results show

## Christian Democrats reaffirm supremacy

(R) — Italy's ruling Christian Democrats looked their 30-year political dominance tonight as early Italian general election results clearly showed them clearly ahead of the votes counts.

of the votes counts to the Senate the Christian Democrats won 37 per cent compared for the Communist behind with 35.5

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COMMUNIST VOTER — Italian Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer casts his ballot in the Italian general election in Rome Sunday. (AP wirephoto).

cagnini said it looked as though the final results would mark a "notable advance" for the ruling party: "I can only thank the electors, who have understood the significance of our proposals," he declared.

The trend indicated by the Senate vote represents a 1.3 per cent

increase for the Christian Democrats compared with the last general elections in 1972. The gain coincides with losses by the smaller parties, principally the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement.

Despite substantial gains — 6.3 per cent with one third of the Senate votes in — the Communists looked as though they have come nowhere near ousting the Christian Democrats as the leading party.

The computer forecasts of a smaller gap between the two major parties in the lower house were expected.

The voting age for the Chamber of Deputies is 18, compared with a minimum age requirement of 25 for the Senate — the difference amounting to 5.5 million young voters, many of them strongly left wing.



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JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan  
Tel. 67171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1497 (Al Rai)

## Who to blame?

Our readers may be interested in the following *Jerusalem Post* comment on the deaths of the American ambassador and his aide in Beirut last week. This is an excerpt from the *Post's* editorial of Thursday, June 17:

"The killing of the American ambassador in Lebanon and his aide came as another grim indication of the deadly aims and methods of the PLO and its allies.

"Behind these murders lurks the terrorists' determination to prevent, at all costs, any kind of stabilization of the situation in Lebanon. For that would only serve to strengthen Syria's position and its ability to dictate events, including governmental arrangements not congenial to the PLO-leftist front.

"As the result, the terrorists have scurried to and fro in their attempts to entice outside military involvement. They have sought for troops from other Arab countries; they have tried through the medium of false reports about Syrian troop movements in the direction of Israel to tempt Jerusalem into opting for military action. And now it seems clear they have tried the device of murder in order to spur some kind of American involvement...

"Relentlessly therefore the situation in Lebanon continues to confirm the view that only when the PLO menace is firmly stamped out not only in Lebanon but in the Middle East as a whole will there be any prospects for normalcy..."

Ironically enough, the *Post* has put its finger on the pivotal nature of the Palestinians in the Middle East in this agitated blast against the PLO. It is correct to say that there will never be normalcy in the Middle East until the Palestinian question is settled, but the solution envisaged by the Israelis — "to stamp out the PLO menace" as they say — is the same solution employed this week by South African policemen who can only confront demonstrations by black South Africans by sending in a police force with guns drawn and bullets flying. It is the same psychological approach at work in Israel when the *Jerusalem Post* writes about the need to "stamp out the PLO menace." For the student of history interested in a contemporary example of how a blind settler colonialist cannot by nature appreciate the rights of the indigenous people he has come in and trampled upon, it is sufficient to read above how an Israeli mind will ascribe all wrongdoing to the hand of the subjugated native he cannot defeat but also cannot accept.

We are not surprised by this convoluted Israeli attempt to use the murder of the American diplomats as a launching pad for anti-PLO dribble. If there is drought in Kansas this summer, it is not unlikely that the Israelis will come to discover that the drought is directly related to the inordinate amount of expended gunpowder that has resulted from the Lebanese war, drifted over the oceans and somehow settled over Kansas, chemically causing a reaction in the air that has rained the rain from falling. The solution to the drought in Kansas, of course, is to wipe out the Palestinian people. This is the method of the Zionist mind, and it is important to understand how it works in order to be able to confound it.

If now, a few days after the impact of the deaths in Beirut, it is appropriate to comment in more depth about the killings of the Americans, and even to ascribe responsibility, we are happy to join our colleagues of the Israeli journalistic establishment in commenting on the role of the Palestinians in the events of last Wednesday.

It is true, there will never be "normalcy" in the Middle East until the Palestinian dilemma is resolved, but the way to do this is to allow the Palestinians to exercise their rights in Palestine itself. Until this day comes, there will be turmoil and turbulence everywhere.

The cause of this disruptive phenomena is the Zionist experiment in Palestine, and the bulwark behind the perpetuation of this experiment in colonialism is the formidable economic, military and political aid to Israel that comes automatically from the United States.

The blunt truth is that U.S. Ambassador Meloy and economic counsellor Robert Waring died in Beirut because there is a ferocious war raging in Lebanon, and this war is raging basically because there are assorted forces that wish to hit hard at the Palestinian national movement whose operational core is in Lebanon. The Palestinian revolution and resistance movement is in Lebanon in large part because there is a state called Israel implanted in Palestine, and the war in Lebanon has continued because, as the *Jerusalem Post* writes, there are people who wish to "stamp out" the PLO. Behind the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians lurks the awesome shadow of a United States that feeds Israel to the tune of over two billion dollars a year. It does not take very much logic from here to appreciate that Ambassador Meloy and counsellor Waring died in a battle that their own country — the United States — is very much responsible for. While it may have been the finger of some trigger-happy gunman that actually fired the bullets into Ambassador Meloy and counsellor Waring, it is our view that the responsibility for loading the gun and keeping it smoking is very much in the lap of the United States government policy that appears to care for little else beyond propping up its surrogate state of Israel, and denying Palestinian rights, and therefore giving reason for the enemies of Palestine to wage war against it.

The truth is unpleasant, but the truth in this case is that Ambassador Meloy was killed by the policy of his own government, and simply to shed tears for him now is to engage in an act of supreme hypocrisy whose nauseating moral shallowness is exceeded only by the original American policy that still cannot cut through all the noise and haze to see the imperatives of denied justice in the Middle East.

Until the Palestinian people are back home in Palestine, there will always be turmoil because there is a fundamental political and national imbalance in the Middle East. Until the zealots of Zionism loosen their harrowing grip on the foreign policy of the United States, there will always be deaths in the Middle East, and the odds are that many of these deaths will be American ones, because many of the causes of war and injustice are American ones. What the U.S. government should do is appreciate this and act upon it, and then it can honestly shed tears for its felled sons.

## March exports up 39 per cent over 1975

AMMAN. — Exports in March of this year increased by 39 per cent as compared to the same period in 1975, and by 25.5 per cent over February 1976.

Figures released by the Department of Statistics Sunday show that exports reached a total of JD 5,501,000 in March 1976, against JD 3,958,000 in the same month last year; in February 1976, total exports were worth JD 4,382,000.

Iran, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Nationalist China, Bulgaria, Kuwait, Iraq and Italy were the main export markets, while the main export items included raw phosphates, oranges, tomatoes, pharmaceuticals, cigarettes, paints and woolen textiles.

## VAT rejected by West Bankers

AMMAN, June 21 (JNA) — Chairmen of Chambers of Commerce on the occupied West Bank yesterday declared their denunciation and rejection of the Israeli value added tax, and demanded its cancellation.

The chairmen said the imposition of the VAT by the Israeli occupation authorities contravened the Jordanian law applied in the West Bank as well as the rules of international law.

## C-in-C leaves for Moscow to join King Hussein

AMMAN. — The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker, left for Moscow Monday morning at the head of a military delegation to join King Hussein and the accompanying delegation currently on an eleven-day visit to the USSR.

The delegation was seen off at Amman airport by the Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, Mudar Ba-

dran, the armed forces chief of staff and his assistants for intelligence and administration, and a number of high ranking officers, as well as the Soviet military attaché in Amman.

The military delegation includes the armed forces assistant Chief of staff for operations, the commander of the royal air force, the director of planning and organisation and other high ranking officers.

## Labour delegation returns from ILO meetings

AMMAN. — The Minister of Labour Issam Ajlouni Sunday returned here after having headed Jordan's delegation to the World Employment Conference held recently in Geneva.

Mr. Ajlouni also attended some of the meetings of the International Labour Organisation General Assembly there.

Mr. Ajlouni said upon his return that the Jordanian delegation during the conference held simultaneous talks with representatives of a number of international organisations, which resulted in preliminary agreements. Under these agreements, assistance will be given to the Ministry of Labour to help it establish its Vocational Training Institute.

A delegation from the ILO will arrive here soon for that purpose, he said.

Mrs. Inaam Mufti, director of the women's department at the Ministry of Labour and member of the Jordanian delegation, said that the delegation had held talks with several parties at the conference, and explained to them the schemes incorporated in the five-year development plan on increasing the active role of Jordanian women in development projects.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian and Syrian newspapers had several topics of interest for comment Monday.

On the occasion of the ninth session of the Jordanian chambers of commerce conference, which was opened by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan in Amman Monday, Al Shaab stressed the important basic role played by the chambers of commerce in defining the landmarks of the country's economic infrastructure, and contributing considerably towards the success of its development plans, whether by the preparation of studies and projects or by taking positive initiatives to put the needs of the country into practical effect.

Al Shaab notes that the conference comes when Jordan was about to wage the battle of the five-year development plan. This, it says, should give the meeting maximum importance in relation to the progress of the building-up programme in this country, particularly as the plan has assigned some principal aspects for private sector capabilities.

The paper considers that success of any development plan depends on the harmonisation between the public & private sectors. Hence a great responsibility will rest on the chambers of commerce, which represent the forefront of the private sector, and the framework of their movements and initiatives.

Al Dusour says if the ceasefire in Lebanon proves to be holding, the bloody crisis would have approached its end. The Secretary-General of the Arab League Mahmoud Riad, is convinced that the

entry of Arab forces into Lebanon is meant only to insure respect of the ceasefire, and consequently to enable the Lebanese people to meet at a round-table conference which was called for by President-elect Elias Sarkis immediately after he was chosen for the Presidency.

Al Dusour went on to say that if the Secretary-General was so sure, this would mean the swift despatch of the Arab forces which were supposed to have moved into Lebanon last week.

Again, the paper says, the optimism expressed by Mr. Riad that the round-table conference will solve Lebanese differences should mean that this is not the view of Elias Sarkis or the Secretary-General alone, but the view of all the Arab countries whose foreign ministers had decided on the despatch of Arab troops in the hope of confirming the ceasefire and preparing the climate for holding the conference.

Meanwhile, Al Baath of Damascus, taking a more sombre view of the situation, thinks that the march of events in Lebanon made the conspiracy enter its practical execution for the liquidation of the Palestinian issue and the partitioning of Lebanon. The paper says efforts to bring about the "substitute home" to the satisfaction of certain bodies were part of the conspiracy, in order that the (Israeli) enemy might be able to free itself of international resolutions concerning the Palestinians.

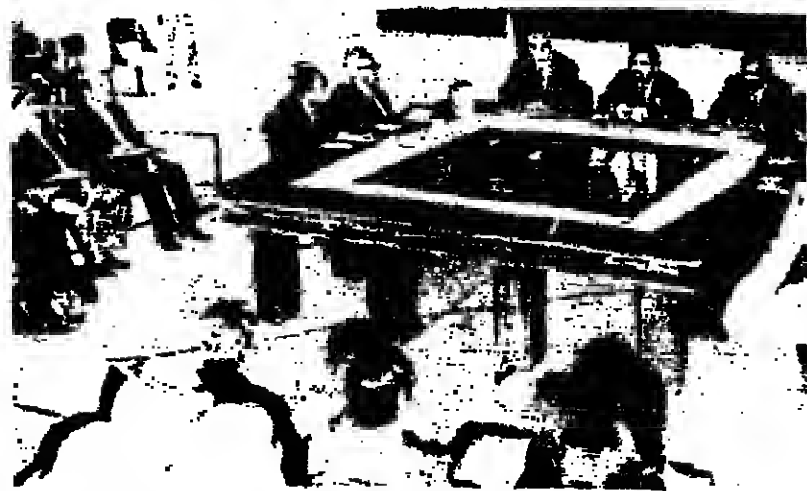
It went on: "The conspirators seem to be committed, as executive tools" to push the events in

this direction by any means, to frustrate the mission of the joint Arab force and prevent it from reaching Lebanon by the illusion that the Syrian troops were continuing their advance inside Lebanese territory."

But the paper stresses that the establishment of the ceasefire and the leaning towards holding a political dialogue (among the Lebanese leaders) are bound to frustrate the plot.

In its corner "opinion," the other Syrian daily Tichrin wonders whether the literal meaning of the Palestinian revolution slogan "all guns against the enemy" has shifted to a different meaning... It asks: "Did this enemy become now in Lebanon or in Syria before it became... in the occupied territories?" or did the slogan "all guns against the enemy" become a camouflage for other objectives unrelated to the enemy...?"

Stressing the Syrian role in Lebanon is solely to halt the fighting in the interest of the Lebanese people and the preservation of the Palestinian revolution, Tichrin says there is a fact that must be said: "Nobody can mislead the masses from their goals or from (knowing) their enemies."



Crown Prince Hassan makes his remarks to open the conference here Monday. (JNA photo).

## Prince Hassan opens chambers of commerce meeting

AMMAN. — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, Monday opened at the University of Jordan Faculty of Commerce and Economics the ninth session of the Jordanian chambers of commerce conference.

Speaking on the occasion, Prince Hassan reviewed the aims of the five year plan, which he said has a triple purpose: to increase local production, step up exports and exploit Jordan's natural resources.

"We are endeavouring," he added, "to develop our phosphate industry so that our phosphate exports will reach 34 per cent of our gross national product in the early eighties. Besides this major export component, we shall also rely on the production and export of glass and ceramics, the prince said.

The five-year plan also stresses the development of the Jordan Valley region, which represents 70 per cent of our agricultural exports, he said.

We should implement soon the policy of economic block, in which the activities of each economic sector, such as agriculture or industry, will be grouped and organized; not that we are advocating monopoly concepts, he said, but only in order to allow us to regulate our relations with Arab and foreign countries.

To achieve that end, cooperation between the various economic sectors is imperative, he said.

We ought to cater for the needs of neighbouring Arab countries when importing, the Prince said. Such imports, which may not necessarily be needed locally, could help to offset the deficit in our balance of payments, if we can ensure the markets of nearby Arab countries.

Most of the speakers who went to the podium after Prince Hassan whether from the public or private sector, stressed the importance of the role to be played by the private sector in activating and financing development projects.

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## Canadian Parliament votes to abolish death penalty

June 21 (AFP). — The House of Commons will vote tomorrow on a bill to abolish the death penalty in Canada. The bill, introduced by the Liberal government, would allow the Minister of Justice to commute the sentence of any person convicted of a capital offence.

Each vote will count tomorrow. Former Conservative Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, 81, has indicated that he will vote against the bill although for years he has been a strong supporter of abolition of the death penalty.

Mr. Diefenbaker has justified his new position by saying that he wants to retain hanging for traitors or regicides.

The Trudeau government are hoping to change his mind by assuring him that such crimes could be punished by a 25-year jail term.

## "Inside the Nixon White House": a new book on Watergate

NEW YORK, June 21 (R). — Former President Nixon made a "tragic mistake" when he resigned without pardoning everyone involved in the Watergate affair, according to his former chief of staff H.R. Haldeman.

Mr. Haldeman, now appealing against a prison sentence of 2 1/2 to eight years for his role in Watergate, gives his view of the scandal in a book, "Inside the Nixon White House," now being serialised in a number of U.S. newspapers.

He urged the president consider blanket pardons. "You should take all the traumas of Watergate and Vietnam with you," he told him. President Ford would then have a chance to start with a clear slate.

Mr. Haldeman adds he thought things were so bad for Mr. Nixon at this point that the pardons would create little further stir.

"I think it was a tragic mistake for the political good of the nation as well as for myself and all the others involved that the blanket

pardons I recommended were not given," Mr. Haldeman says.

Some recent accounts of Mr. Nixon's last days in office have suggested he sometimes drank heavily, but Mr. Haldeman says the former president never had a drinking problem — although at times he seemed tipsy after only half a bottle of beer.

"In all the thousands of hours I spent with Richard Nixon during an association of more than 16 years... I never saw any indication of a so-called 'drinking problem,'" he says.

Mr. Haldeman attributes the cases in which Mr. Nixon appeared to get drunk to a combination of alcohol and exhaustion. "It may have had something to do with Nixon's metabolism."

"The president and I, together with John Ehrlichman (Mr. Nixon's chief adviser on domestic affairs) never quite made enough tough moves. We were all afraid to find out," he says.

Speculating on what would have

happened if Watergate had not burst on American politics, Mr. Haldeman predicts Mr. Nixon would have remained a major influence in world politics for years to come, and that the communists would not have taken over South Vietnam.

## They left empty handed

LONDON, June 21 (R). — Three gunmen burst into a suite at London's Hilton Hotel late last night but after a brief struggle with the bodyguard of a visiting Arab delegation fled empty handed.

Neither police nor a spokesman for the hotel would identify the occupant of the 26th floor suite, press reports named him as Prince Nasser bin Ahmad Al Thani, of Qatar.

A police spokesman said they were treating the incident as attempted armed robbery.

## With Democrats' sex-scandals, Republicans are sinners too

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AFP). — The U.S. Democratic leadership, smarting from the eighth charge of sexual impropriety involving a Democratic Congressman in the last month, soon will sponsor legislation designed to end the official misconduct.

"There will be some changes and there will be some changes fast," says House majority (Democrat) leader Thomas "Tip" O'Neill, who called on the House to take up the new legislation next week.

Mr. O'Neill favors changes in the system of benefits and expense accounts which have permitted Congressmen to divert public funds for private uses. Ironically, the present system was administered by Rep. Wayne Hays (Democrat, Ohio), a central figure in the payroll-sex scandal until he stepped down over the weekend as chairman of the House Administration Committee.

Rep. Hays is accused of paying Elizabeth Ray, who says she cannot type or file, \$14,000 a year of taxpayers' money in exchange for sexual services.

In announcing the proposed new legislation, Mr. O'Neill took pains to indicate that the reforms were not aimed at his fellow Democrats who, he said, maintained an excellent reputation with their constituents and the public at large. He said the initiative is designed to improve the public images of Congress, Washington and the administration, which are less than brilliant.

Nevertheless, Republican Party members are intent in exploiting the Democrats' tarnished image for all it is worth in this election year. Republican Party Congressional campaign organizer Guy Vander Jagt calls the scandal "the Democrats' legislative Watergate."

But the Republicans are not without sin either, though none have so far been charged with maintaining mistresses at public expense.

It was recently charged that nine members of the House of Representatives, including three Republicans, regularly overstated their travel expenses in order to pocket the difference between what they billed the government and what they actually spent.

Six of the accused have acknowledged the practice and said they would refund the stolen money, ranging from \$600 to \$2,000.

The payroll-sex scandal, which apparently was responsible for rep. Hays's drug overdose, took its latest victim today when the Detroit News reported that rep. John Dingell (Democrat, Michigan) consorted with a prostitute who was procured for him by local business interests.

(Rep. Dingell admitted meeting the prostitute, Lois Herman, in a motel, but denied vehemently that he had sexual relations with her.)

The other congressmen implicated in the scandal:

— Allan Howe (Democrat, Utah), charged with soliciting two prostitutes in Salt Lake City.

— John Young (Democrat, Texas), said to have forced his secretary Colleen Gardner to have sex with him.

— Charles Vanik (Democrat, Ohio), charged with keeping a former prostitute on his payroll for several months after she quit work.

— Sen. Mike Gravel (Democrat, Alaska) and former Illinois rep. Keoneth Gray, both implicated in

a sex-party which allegedly took place aboard a houseboat in the Potomac.

— Rep. Joe Waggoner (Democrat, Louisiana), charged with soliciting a prostitute who was actually a police decoy and successfully burying authorities' report on the affair.

In another development, house employees have banded together to form the "Employee Rights Committee" in a bid to stem improper advances from wayward Congressmen.

The initiative for the committee came from two representatives themselves, Patricia Schroeder, a Democrat, and Charles Rose, a Republican, who believes there should be a mechanism for complaints against "hugging, kissing and pinching" forced on staff members by their bosses.

The committee will have six members, three of them Congressmen and three of them employees. It will not have official status and will not use taxpayers' funds.

But the scandal seems far from finished if first lady Betty Ford is right when she said "such activities probably exist in state capitals as well as in Washington."

America's position in world diplomacy would be "one of towering strength and leadership," and Henry Kissinger would not be Secretary of State.

And instead of Gerald Ford or Ronald Reagan as prospective republican candidates for the presidency — Mr. Nixon would be barred under the constitution from a third term — the American public would now have former Texas Governor Mr. John Connally.

## Volgograd: A city restored from the ruins

city of Volgograd, which the famous Volga ended with Nazi divisions during World War, is now becoming a modern city. The city has arisen on the ruins of the war. The city, for almost 80 km, it already finds

Landscaping is being conducted on a grand scale: 20 sq. metres of greenery per capita is the norm envisaged by the city's long-term plan.

Volgograd today is a major cultural centre with an opera theatre, a conservatoire, a children's theatre, a circus, a Grand concert hall, palaces of culture, a sports palace, and a swimming pool.

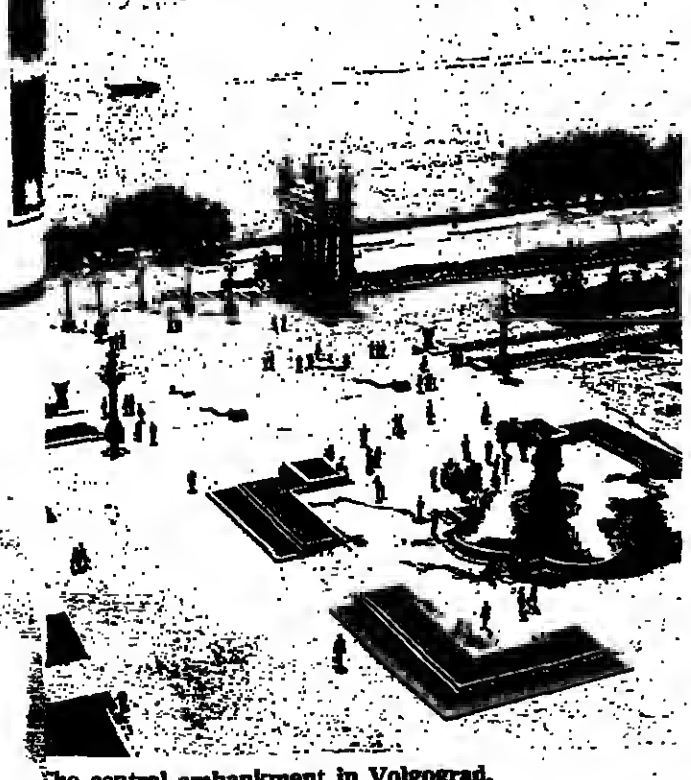
During the war, the city was completely destroyed and there was no building left intact. The Soviet people had to build Volgograd anew. In the first post-war years its construction started within the historically shaped limits. The Master Plan of the development of Volgograd, approved in 1962, also assumed this thesis as a basis. The city was subdivided into 4 complexes, each representing today a complete residential district with shops, polyclinics, kindergartens, nurseries, schools and public service establishments.

Connected with different communication systems the residential districts of Volgograd stretch for nearly 80 kilometres along the Volga. The planting of trees and shrubs is growing with each passing year, and by 1980 the public gardens will cover more than 70 per cent of the city's territory.

The Mamayev Hill crowned by the 84-metre sculpture of the Mother-Country has become a

monument to the heroes of the Stalingrad Battle well known to the whole world. The square of the Fallen Heroes with the Common Grave and Eternal Fire looks quite impressive.

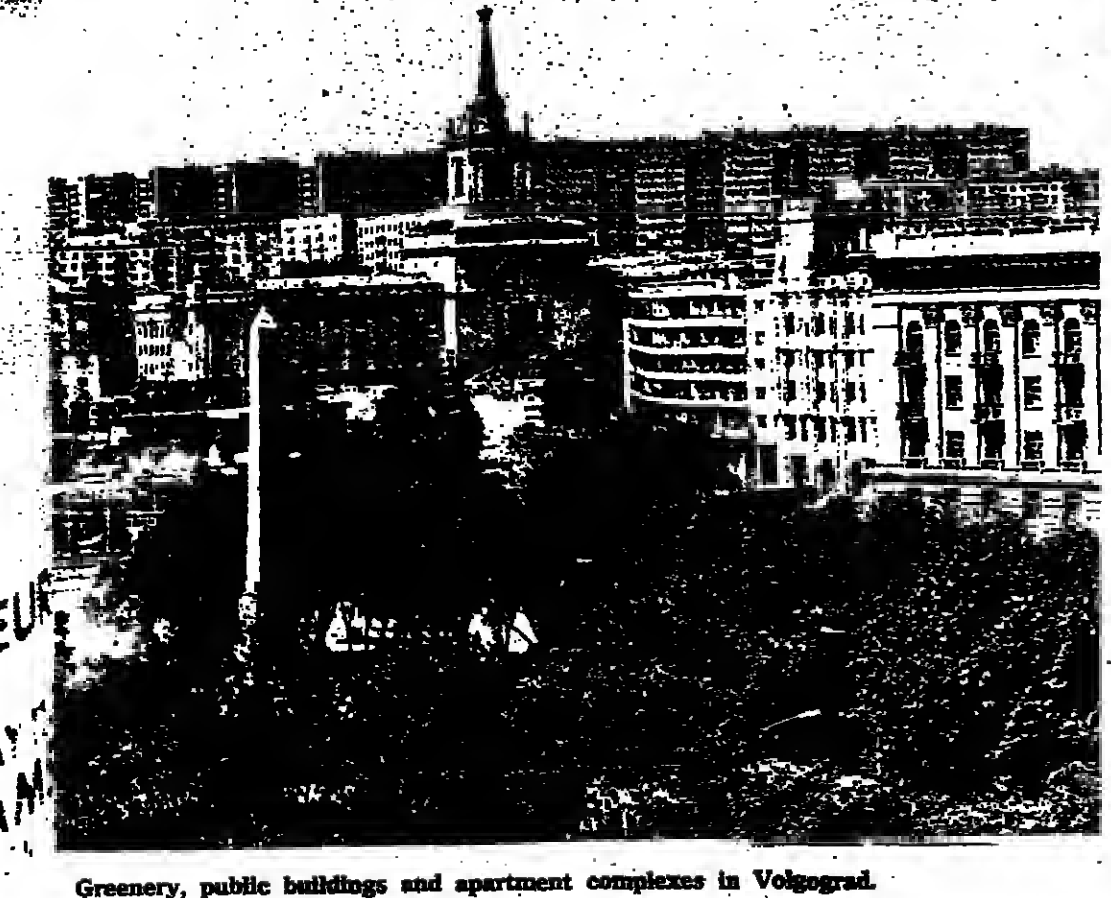
Lemna Avenue, the city's main thoroughfare forms a single architectural and artistic whole. The city continues to grow. Now it numbers 860,000 people. The designers already think of the future elaborating the city development plan for 2000 when the population will reach 1,300,000 and the number of buildings will double.



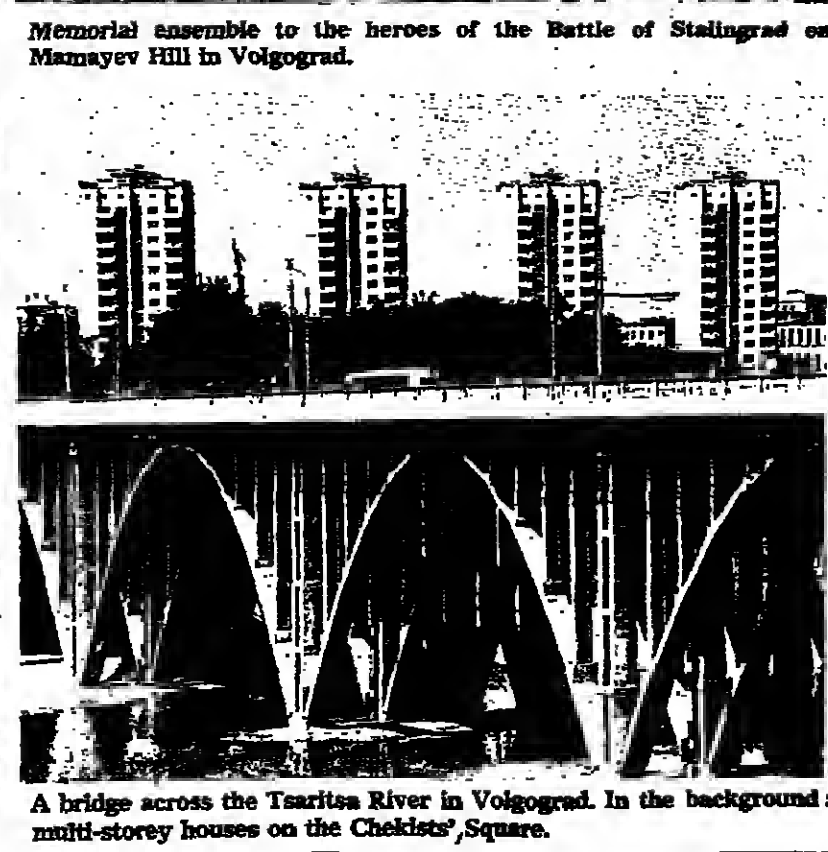
The central embankment in Volgograd.



Memorial ensemble to the heroes of the Battle of Stalingrad on Mamayev Hill in Volgograd.



Greenery, public buildings and apartment complexes in Volgograd.



A bridge across the Tsaritsa River in Volgograd. In the background: multi-storey houses on the Chekists' Square.

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## Reports arouse suspicions over Haile Selassie's death

LONDON, June 21, (R). — The Times of London said today that according to reports now coming out of Addis Ababa Emperor Haile Selassie was murdered on August 27, 1975.

He is said to have been smothered in the wooden hut to which he was confined in the compound of the Mendik palace, and his body secretly removed and buried, probably just outside the compound, the front-page story states.

The writer, diplomatic correspondent David Spanier, added that there is no direct evidence for these claims but said that the former Ethiopian ruler's sudden death had aroused suspicions.

Radio Ethiopia, in its announcement at the time, said that 83-year-old Haile Selassie, who was enthroned on September 12, 1974, died of an illness affecting his prostate gland. He had undergone prostate operation two months before.

Medical reports issued after the operation said he had made a normal recovery but unofficial reports said that he was in failing condition.

The Emperor's son, Crown Prince Merid Azmach Asfa, in a statement issued in London after his official death announcement, questioned the circumstances and called on African heads of state and the world to make every effort to find out why his father suddenly died.

The Times report said that what was puzzling in view of Haile Selassie's personal standing was that there was no autopsy to discover the cause of death. The authorities simply said there was no necessity for it, it said.

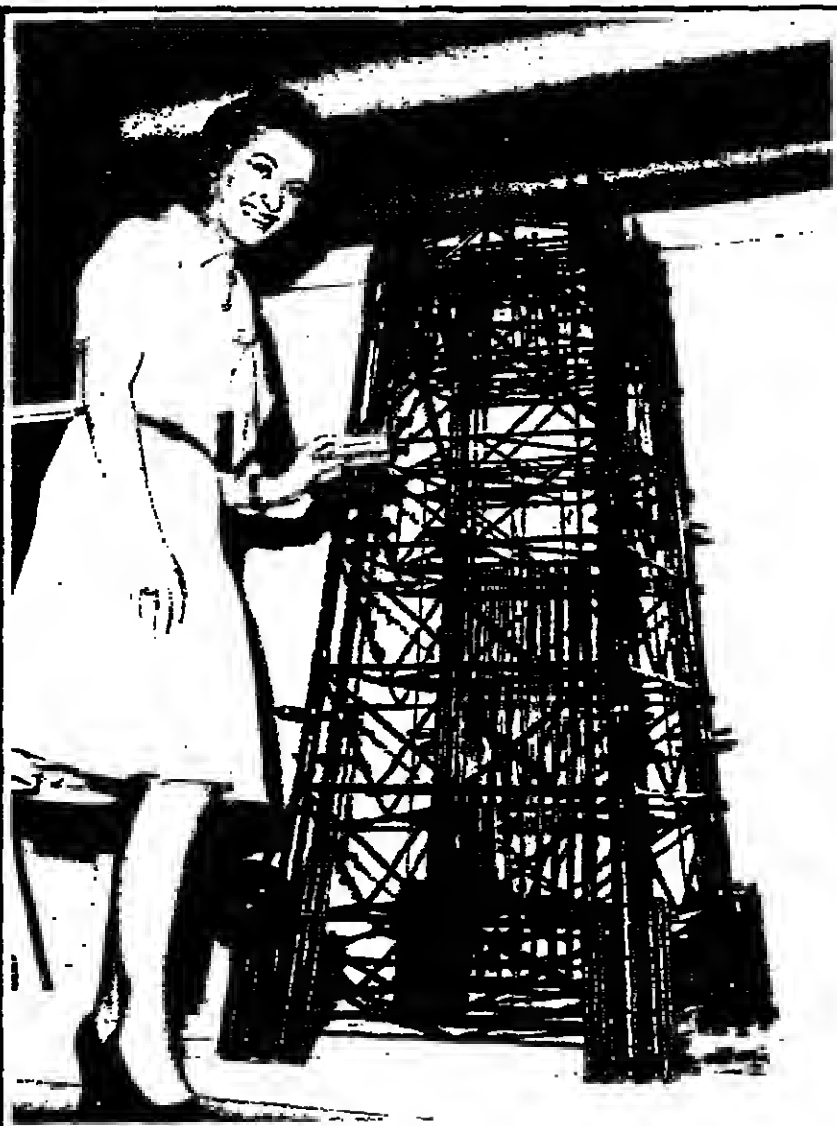
The newspaper correspondent wrote that while the truth might never be known precisely, the issues raised about the ways the emperor died left a dark question mark over the official account and lent credence to suspicions that he met an untimely end.

## Kuwait lowers oil price to raise exports

KUWAIT, June 21, (R). — Kuwait's oil production fell to a daily average of 1.6 million barrels during the first five months of this year, the newspaper Al Watan said here Sunday.

This fall of almost 30 per cent compared with the 2.25 million barrels a day average in January-May 1975 resulted from low demand for Kuwaiti oil because its price was too high, the newspaper added.

Kuwait this month decided to lower the price of its heavy crude oil by seven cents a barrel to \$11.23 a barrel but the newspaper said this reduction would mean a loss to Kuwait of \$70 million this year if exports do not increase.



This is a 1.82 m model of the oil production platform 'Highland Two' — one 100th of actual size and containing more than 1,000 parts. It is designed to withstand waves of up to 90 ft high (27 m) and hurricane-strength winds of 130 mph (208 km/h). With the aid of the scale model, the design team is able to make detailed calculations and visualise potential difficulties which can be overcome before they become real problems.

## ECONOSCOPE

By Jawad Ahmad

### Deammanisation is important for healthy socialisation

Cartoonishly, deammanisation means sending all those 'midnight cowboys' who swarm in the streets of Amman back to the villages where they come from. It is the act which represents the antithesis of W. Arthur Lewis' theme of development by sending the surplus labour in the rural areas to the industrialised urban centres.

Seriously speaking, deammanisation is a term that was coined by H.R.H. Prince Hassan during the Second Jordan Development Conference. He meant by it the decreasing of Amman's role in Jordan's economic activity. I find the term stimulating, and I shall dwell in this column on its economic dimensions.

Amman now captures the lion's share of Jordan's total economic activity. Most government agencies, industries, cars, telephones and labourers are crowded in this city. The immense social pressure such a state of affairs creates is reinforced by the continuous influx of immigrants from both outside and inside Jordan.

Such crowding does not go without a very high material and social cost. There is no need to go in detail into the sources and magnitude of the cost. There is one sure fact: Amman has had it; and it is about time that a solution is found.

Of course people will not move outside Amman on their own. They must be coaxed into doing that by improving the living conditions in the rural areas.

A recent survey carried out by the Ministry of Interior and affiliate bodies has shown that there are 794 towns and villages in Jordan in addition to 158 "population gatherings."

Of those, only 81 villages have electricity, and only 354 villages have decent water installations. Moreover, there is still a further need for improving health facilities and care centres.

This situation renders life in rural Jordan less desirable, and makes moving to Amman sound like a promising venture.

There is thus an urgent need to supply rural areas with the basic minimum requirements of modern facilities and utilities. Such schemes might have difficulty in subjecting themselves to the cruel logic of feasibility studies. But humanly speaking, they merit every attention and prompt action.

However, this does not mean that they are void of economic returns. Such returns may take some time to mature, but they include the alleviation of population pressure in Amman and the betterment of agricultural production in the rural areas.

If the five-year plan fails to take the necessary bold action, Amman will continue to grow bigger. The Greater Amman area already hosts one million of the almost two million people in Jordan. No city can grow bigger than that.

If Amman continues to be the focal centre more people would leave their villages and move to Amman. This necessitates the creation of more facilities in Amman which, in turn, makes it more attractive for the villagers. This vicious circularity will not stop until all people have moved to the capital.

Deammanisation is a necessary, deliberate action which must be taken promptly.

## Partners in Development

### Amman Region and its weight in Jordan's economy (Part II)

#### Amman's Weight in Jordan's Economy and Social Indicators

Amman region plays an important role in Jordan's economy. The Jordan economy in this context is confined to that of the East Bank only. In fact, the whole of Jordan's economy is shaped by the activities in this region. This conclusion is warranted by the fact that all major economic institutions are located in the Amman region.

The Amman region incorporates over 93% of the economic establishments in Jordan's economy, especially when we consider that it houses only 53% of the population of the East Bank. A breakdown of those establishments by governorate and economic activity is presented in Table (2) below:

Table (2) shows that more than 93% of the establishments engaged in manufacturing, construction, commerce, transportation and storage, and financial services are located in the Amman region.

All main offices of financial institutions in Jordan are also located in the Amman region. There are at present 12 operating banks in Jordan having 65 additional branches in the whole country. Thus, out of the 77 operating headquarters and branches, 55 (71%) are found in Amman.

Total employment in 1976 in the banking sector is 2,260, of which 1,789 employees are in Amman. 95% of the credit extended was to activities and persons in the region. Also, at present, there are 24 local and non-Jordanian insurance companies. All of these have their headquarters in Amman.

This concentration of economic activities has attracted the rural population to this centre.

Almost 95% of the country's non-agricultural and non-governmental labour force is in the Amman region. The relatively large force in the region is a natural outcome resulting from the concentration of economic activities.

The Amman region is the seat of government. All ministries, embassies, and 70% of government agencies are housed in the city of Amman. Consequently, over 95% of the total of those working in the public administration sector numbering 47,353 persons reside in the Region. The major airport of Jordan is also in the city of Amman and it received 150,000 persons in 1974.

To sum up, the Amman region houses 53% of the population of the East Bank, contains 93% of the non-agricultural establishments employing 5 persons or more and provides job opportunities for 95% of the labour force, outside agriculture, the army and the police force. It should be pointed out that only 19.6% of the total population of the East Bank of Jordan are active in the Labour Force (382,000 people).

Therefore, it is safe to conclude that, aside from agriculture, which contributed 12% of the

GDP in 1975, Jordan's economy is the economy of the Amman region. This region contributes the major portion of the non-agricultural components of GDP, and therefore it may be concluded that its population enjoys a higher per capita income and, thus, a higher standard of living than the rest of the population. This statement may be supported by examining a few social indicators.

There were 30,825 registered cars in the region as of December 31, 1975; compared with 47,243 in the whole country. In other words, there are 30.6 cars per 1000 persons in the Region against 9.8 cars per 1000 persons for the rest of the country. Moreover, there were 15 telephones per 1000 in the region in 1973, as compared with 4 telephones per 1000 persons for the rest of the country.

The information and mass media services and offices are located in the Amman region. All of the 21 periodicals and weeklies are published in Amman, as well as the four daily newspapers, radio, television, printing and publishing houses are located in the capital.

Out of 32 classified hotels in the East Bank, 27 are in the region.

Most private and public hospitals, pharmacies and specialized physicians practice within the region. Out of a total of 35 hospitals in Jordan, including government, military, private and semi-private hospitals, 19 (54.3%) are located in the Amman region. And out of 3291 hospital beds in the Kingdom as a whole, 2339 (71%) are located in the region. As of 1975, there are 947 practicing physicians in Jordan including those in military service. Of

this total, 471 are on civil government payroll; 336 (70%) of them are practicing in the Amman region. Similarly, of the 374 private physicians, the vast majority are also practicing in Amman.

Also, of the 153 pharmacies in the Kingdom, 112 (73%) are in the region.

It is natural that services be available where they are most in demand. The concentration of most of the economic activities in Amman Region, with 53% of the population, has made it necessary to provide basic services; and these services attract more newly established enterprises which stimulate the demand for more services, and so on. However, it seems inordinate for 53% of the population to dominate such a big share of the whole economy. It would appear reasonable to suggest either the diversification of economic activities geographically, so that more people may be actively involved, or bringing most of the people into the Amman region to achieve wider participation. Neither of these alternatives is without disadvantages.

At any rate, the concentration of activities in the Amman region is not all blessing. It has given rise to a complex of social and environmental problems. The normal problems of urbanization have been compounded. These problems have been confirmed by both international missions and internal studies. These include such problems as crowding, traffic congestion, transportation problems, housing, power, water, sanitation, conflicting land uses, slums, insufficient social services, escalating land prices, and inadequate revenues. In some instances, commercial and light industrial activities have mushroomed

everywhere creating a host of problems in their wake. Underlying many of these problems is the almost total lack of coordination or planning within and among the various local authorities and government agencies.

Previous local regional efforts aimed at controlling and solving these problems have proved both inadequate and ineffective. Few of the recommendations of advisory groups and committees have been adopted. Some programmes have been included in the three and the five-year development plans.

To counter some of these problems, the three-year plan and particularly the five-year plan have earmarked substantial effort and resources. For instance, JD 24 million is allocated in the five-year plan for such projects as traffic control, sewage, water etc. for the Amman region.

Solutions to the above problems will take a great deal of thought, planning and resources. The challenges are great and may prove in some instances too difficult to tackle since many of them are not intrinsic to Jordan alone, but are closely related to the political and economic situation of the Middle East as a whole. For the Amman region is not only a point of attraction, culturally and economically, but a place of refuge as well. Outside aid and assistance will be needed both technically and financially. Amman's place and its impact on Jordan's economy is of paramount importance and its future development and growth require strategy and careful consideration. Whatever course is taken, it must be deliberated and consciously followed.

(Tomorrow: Suggested alternatives for solving Amman's problems.)

## Jordan's Five-Year Plan

### Decreased demand on oil inactivates tankers

LONDON, June 21 (AFP) — Aided by a sharp increase in oil sales in May, tanker demand picked up considerably, Lloyds said today.

It said the total of layed-up tankers declined in May to 48.6 million dead-weight tons from 50.8 million a year earlier. Lloyds contributed the mini-boom to heavy oil stocking ahead of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) meeting in Bali, May 27-28, which many importers expected to raise the prices of crude.

It said the surge in demand prompted ship owners to activate several tankers, but noted that the boom died out when oil prices were maintained at their prevailing level.

As a result there had been an accumulation of empty tankers in the Gulf, Lloyds said.

It estimated that, by the end of June, empty tankers would total 4.5 million tons.

### India assists Singapore in technological industries

SINGAPORE, June 21 (AFP) — India today offered all possible assistance to Singapore to develop joint venture projects in high technology industries such as petrochemicals, diesel engines and engineering.

The offer was made by India's Deputy Minister for External Affairs Bipinpal Das when he called on Foreign Minister S. Rajaraman and senior Minister of State K.C. Lee.

He said six joint venture projects were now in the pipeline, but declined to go into details saying it would be premature to do so.

Mr. Das, who is on a goodwill tour of four of the five Asian countries, said India was also extending a designing capacity in the engineering industry which it was willing to place at the disposal of Singapore and other Asian countries.

The minister, who flew in here last night from Kuala Lumpur,

said India's approach on joint ventures was based on the principle of the non-aligned agreement that developing countries should increase cooperation among themselves to achieve "collective self-reliance."

### Kuwait donates \$1 million to Comoro Islands

KUWAIT, June 21, (R). — Kuwait decided Sunday to present one million dollars as a gift to the newly-independent Comoro Islands, an official spokesman said here.

The announcement follows the signature yesterday of an agreement under which the Indian Ocean state would receive a \$10 million loan (three million from the Kuwait Fund for Economic Development, and seven million from other foreign aid agency.



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Distribution of Establishments Engaging 5 Persons or More by Governorate and Economic Activity (End of August, 1975)

Economic Activity	Total	GOVERNORATE									
		Amman		Irbid		Salt		Karak		Ma'an	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mining & Quarrying .....	92	63	68.5	22	23.9	3	3.3	4	4.3	0	0.0
Manufacturing .....	497	472	96.9	12	2.5	2	0.4	1	0.2	0	0.0
Elect., Gas, & Water .....	5	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Construction .....	49	47	95.9	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1
Transport & Storage .....	52	49	94.2	2	3.8	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0
Financial Services .....	28	28	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Commerce .....	330	309	93.6	13	3.9	1	0.0	0	0.0	7	2.1
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>1043</b>	<b>972</b>		<b>51</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>8</b>	

Source: Department of Statistics, Employment Survey in Establishments Engaging (5) Persons or More, August, 1975, Number 21 (April 1976).



# Triumphs and dejecting failures of a small time rock band on the road

Road With "GUNHILL ROAD" (AP). — The rented red pulled into Potsdam, about 5 p.m., its interior with a small amplifier, a kazoo, a slide couple of microphones and a young man who believes in their music.

There also two bowling balls in the trunk, undoubtedly the members of Gunhill Road, the only long-haired band who consider their hair just slightly less important than their guitars.

Monday on a unicycle and there was no one to greet them. The student returned from Easter and the student activities was shut.

House at the State in Potsdam, where to play for three nights, the else booked, according to miniature marquee outside if they know we're ordered Steve Goldrich and Glenn Leopold—lead guitarist and writer of the band—were supposed to have somewhere on campus.

New York, a four-hour ride through the Adirondacks, so high the Hudson River looked like a trout stream.

Finally, Glenn and Steve found Sue, a senior and student officer. No, she didn't know they were coming. The girl who ran the Coffee House, Sue explained, was... ah... well... She finally settled on the word "disorganized".

But Gunhill Road looked out. The one guest room was empty. Now, how about the two people booked on the marquee? They were students, she explained, and could be rescheduled—not that that stopped the student trumpet player from a tantrum when he found out he had been scratched.

Now, what about the food money, which the contract said the school would provide. That, explained Sue, would come in the form of passes to the Snack Bar, which later turned out to be a noisy, crowded counter whose culinary fares ran the gamut from egg salad sandwiches to cheeseburgers.

And no, Sue did not have the passes. For tonight, they could use their own and ask for receipts. And no, they could not eat anywhere else.

"Why do we do it?" Glenn asks Steve.

Funny, that was the same question Steve had asked Glenn just

a few days before. That was when they got their first look at their rooms at the Friendly Hillside Motel outside Troy. No telephones or bathtubs in the rooms, very hard beds and a shower stall featuring a spigot obviously installed by a midget plumber and requiring a rubber knees stance to wash one's hair.

Why, indeed, do two young men in their middle 20s put up with so much?

Not just Gunhill Road, but the thousands of other groups that chase the elusive fame and fortune of the rock star world, a prize that comes to very few.

Once caught, it's a prize like no other. The writer—the Glenn of the group—becomes a kind of folk poet to an impressionable generation. It's suddenly a world of first-class seats in jet planes, the penthouse, limousines. Fans crowd halls for a glimpse, an autograph, maybe a word. They buy concert tickets and records and tapes and suddenly it's a world of big, big money. Top stars have been known to sniff at \$50,000 for a one-night stand.

Glenn and Steve are still tracking the big prize and have been since 1969. They came very near—ever so fleetingly—back in 1973.

They recorded "Back When My Hair Was Short," one of Glenn's many compositions, and it climbed in the national charts. It was among the top five in many cities, among the top 10 in others and nationally it reached No. 24.

It was the closest they have come to their dream.

"Success stared them in the face for 20 minutes," observed their manager, Paul Kolby, a co-owner of The Other End, a Greenwich Village night spot.

Not that Gunhill Road has always been relegated to playing the coffee house circuit as on this trip—a gruelling five schools in 18 days with two shows a night and hundreds of miles between most stops.

Gunhill Road has recorded three albums, put out four singles and played warmup for name performers such as "Bette" Midler, Kris Kristofferson, Carly Simon, Blood Sweat and Tears, and Gordon Lightfoot. They have been jetted to Los Angeles to appear on Mid-

night Special—one of six national television shows they have done. They played Convention Hall in Miami Beach, earning \$1,500 for one night. Fresh strawberries, scrambled eggs, bacon and French toast—a leisurely breakfast in bed—had been sent to their hotel rooms. They earned \$1,750 for one appearance in Des Moines and autograph seekers have pursued them.

"I have practiced my autograph since I was a little boy," says Steve. "I don't know why, I just wanted to get it right because I knew someday someone would ask."

No one on this tour is asking. But there are some who know of Gunhill Road.

"What are you guys doing in a place like this?" a man named Pete asked them in Troy. He's an aspiring song writer himself and he knows their work and buys them dinner after the show. He thinks they are far above the coffee house circuit. So, incidentally, do Glenn and Steve.

Besides, the trip is money—albeit not much. It's exposure, and it's a special kind of challenge to Glenn and Steve, the only original members of Gunhill Road.

It's the first time they have gone out as a duo in seven years. "We wondered if we could still do it," says Glenn.

Gunhill Road, named after a street in the Bronx, has been a three-man, a four-man and most recently a five-person act. The latter was short-lived. The female singer's boyfriend started bawling about salary and her career ended abruptly.

The swing through upstate New York had been booked with a bass player and a drummer as well as Glenn and Steve. But the bass player signed up for a pay-in-advance vacation in Jamaica on a feeling the five-school tour probably would fall through.

It didn't. And without a bass player, drummer doesn't work out aesthetically. So be stayed home.

As they rolled into Potsdam, it was a real case of deja vu.

They had played their first college concert—that's a step up from a coffee house act—in this same town six years ago.

And they were now six years older. Glenn is 27, Steve 25. They both look younger, as Steve likes



AL FRESCO ROCK, ON THE ROAD — Steve Goldrich, left, and Glenn Leopold strum their guitars — an interval of making music for themselves — on the grassy court of their motel in Troy, N.Y. Most of the time they are playing for other people, as the rock group, Gunhill Road, playing at night, in halls from Nova Scotia to Miami, from Maine to California.

to tell the audience, "because of the clean life we live—no alcohol, no drugs, no women. And that's not by choice."

Actually, except for the women, Steve is telling the truth. Neither drinks and both are averse to drugs.

"Other groups ask if they can get drugs. We ask where the bowling alleys are," says Glenn.

The days are long, relieved by three hours on stage at night. "When we get back it seems somehow we did one day of performing and weeks and weeks of sitting around and eating," says Glenn.

Patched blue jeans and T-shirts are all they need, onstage and off. They take advantage of the trips by seeking out tourist sites they otherwise never would see. On this trip, they stopped off at the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York.

"I sometimes sit back and think of all the things I've seen, all the places I've been. It's hard to believe," says Steve. They have played from Nova Scotia to Miami, from Maine to California.

Besides bowling, they play ping pong or tennis or go swimming, depending upon what's available. They browse through bookstores and greenhouses, send postcards home, catch a movie and do their own laundry in some coin-operated machine.

They also occasionally seek out a good restaurant and blow the food allowance, which, when in cash, is usually \$6 to \$8 a day.

It's lonely. On stage, Steve explains this problem to the crowds in the audiences. "Maybe if some of you would like to stick around after the show, we could... talk. That's all, just talk," says Steve, getting more unconvincing by the moment.

By the second day on the Potsdam campus, things are still far from smooth. The old sign on the marquee is still up.

Glenn and Steve solve that. They change it themselves, putting up: "Buddha Record Artists. Gunhill Road." And then they add a little critical acclaim: "Amazing—N.Y. Times." Which, of course, the New York Times never said.

The Times, however, has reviewed them. The real quote from the Times, according to their self-written biographical sheet, said fiendishly: "ingenious." Which is probably better than "amazing," but there weren't enough letters. And besides, it was time to go bowling.

Later, things got even worse. Only 13 people showed up to hear them play the first night.

And that is what it's all supposed to be about—to play, to give their music to someone else, to hope they'll enjoy it. It's certainly not the money. Glenn and Steve figured on making \$350 to \$400 apiece for the 18 days, after expenses.

"Let's wait until there are 20 people," Glenn says to the girl running the Coffee House.

The crowd was not growing. "Just start playing and people will come in," argued the girl.

They start off with one of their best songs, a sad ballad called "Sometimes I Think the World Ends on Forty-Second Street."

Polite applause. Nothing more. For almost an hour, they played, they sang, they talked, they joked. Nothing.

They—in a word—bombed. They were bitter and dejected at intermission.

"The wheel spins so quickly in this business. Six months from now we could be packing the field house," Glenn boasts.

This rejection was particularly painful, since the last time they played—just three days before—they brought down the house. They could do no wrong before the standing-room only crowd at Mother's Wine Emporium, the coffee house at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy. The crowd shouted and clapped and thumped, demanding an encore. Gunhill Road could have played all night to cheers.

The second set goes somewhat better as the crowd inches up to maybe 30 people. And the next two nights went much better.

Afterward, Glenn and Steve were more philosophical about the evening.

"There are nights when we bomb and nights when we shine. I remember the bad ones. The high ones are never as high as the low ones are low," said Glenn.

Then there are the other kind of nights—the nights when someone will come up to Glenn and tell him how much he or she relates to the music, how the lyrics were thoughts the listener felt but could never put into words.

"Then I think, oh my God, I'm a miniature Dylan," says Glenn.

To Glenn, an unappreciative audience is a particularly bad experience. "I wrote the songs, I sing the songs. I can't say the material wasn't good enough. It's a personal rejection."

This is not to say they are winners. They have, out of necessity, become troupers. Glenn had a bad case of laryngitis the second night out, an ailment he has nightmares about getting on the road. At breakfast, he couldn't talk, at lunch, he croaked, but that night he was up on stage, singing the songs he could with an impaired voice.

Nor are they prima donnas. Their manager, Paul Kolby, called them up one night at 7 p.m. to see if they could play at 9 that night in Greenwich Village. They made it.

Glenn and Steve met in 1965 when Glenn was 17 and Steve 15. Steve was a drummer at the time. He later switched to piano—without the benefit of a lesson, although his mother was a piano teacher. Both young men play by ear and can't read music.

Steve's father, a pharmacist and now the owner of a chemical firm, was a trumpet player back in the '30s and '40s and still carries a musician's union card.

Both Glenn and Steve live with parents in apartments in Mount Vernon, New York.

"We couldn't afford to do this if we didn't live at home," they say. "We'd be broke."

Gunhill Road is not sure where it will go from here, how large the group will be in the future. Glenn and Steve are just convinced there will be a Gunhill Road, although the thought of its demise has crossed their minds.



MOTEL BEDROOM — A motel bedroom in Troy, N.Y., where Steve Goldrich, left, and Glenn Leopold, right, perform as the "coffee house circuit" on which they perform as the Gunhill Road. Rooms and meals are never lavish, never at this kind of tour. Sometimes they ask themselves if it's worth it, and the answer is that they believe strongly in their dream.

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Arabic series	10.15 Kung Fu (on both channels)
Reportage	
Amman Airport	
to :	8.40 Kuwait
Baghdad (IA)	9.25 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
Rome	9.30 Bangkok, Bahrain
Juwait (KAC)	10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam	12.20 Aleppo, Damascus (SA)
15.05 Aqaba (SA)	
17.40 Paris	
18.10 Cairo	
18.15 Copenhagen, Vienna	
18.20 Frankfurt	
18.45 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens	
19.00 Athens	
19.00 London	
19.15 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)	
Baghdad (IA)	

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7.30 News Bulletin	
7.45 News Reports	
8.00 Sign off	
12.00 Pop session (part I)	
13.00 News Summary	
13.03 Pop session (part II)	
14.00 News Bulletin	
14.10 Radio magazine	
14.30 Good vibrations	
15.00 Concert hour	
16.00 Old favourites	
16.30 Easy listening	
17.00 Pop session (part III)	
18.00 News Summary	
18.05 Listener's choice	
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18.45 Songs	
19.00 News Bulletin	
19.10 News reports	
19.30 Sign off	

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- Yellowhammer
- Destroy
- About
- Without feeling
- Animate
- Japanese sash
- Neon in chemistry
- Kismet
- Foment
- Elevator car
- Biblical pronoun
- Sidestep
- Honorariums
- Gold cloth
- Fermented drink
- Gold in heraldry
- de France
- Herd
- Wrath
- In order that
- Soft drink
- Hebrides
- Ceremonial island
- Old sailors
- Abundant meal
- Short-billed rail
- Stateroom

**SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE**

- Lounge
- Goddess or recklessness
- Serve
- Speak pompously
- Sign of spring
- Enthusiasm
- Carry on war
- Bustard genus
- Blanch
- Lean-to
- Arrived
- Yoke
- Yele men
- Heroism
- Wild
- He with the golden touch
- Avifauna
- Act reciprocally
- Polo team
- Mite
- direction
- Danish fiord
- Neuter pronoun
- In case



## Kurds claim new clashes in Iraq

GENEVA June 21 (AFP&R) — Fighting has resumed in Iraq between Kurds and Iraqi troops, a Kurdish spokesman said here today and he accused the Iraqi government of planning genocide against the Kurdish people.

The spokesman, Ismet Cherif Vanwy, speaking on behalf of the Kurdish Democratic Party, said that more than 30 Iraqi troops had been killed in fighting early in May in the Amadiya region of Iraq near the Turkish frontier. There had been other clashes in May and June he said.

He said that the Iraqi government had deported 300,000 Kurds mostly to the lower Euphrates steppes and the "fascist plan" was to raise the number of Kurdish deportees to 1,000,000 to "Arabise" Kurdistan by plunder and the settlement of Arabs, "and finally to completely destroy the Kurdish people."

An Iraqi embassy spokesman said the KDP claim was totally unfounded. "Not a single bullet has been fired in Kurdistan since March, 1975," he told Reuters.



WHEN IN ROME... — Italian President Giovanni Leone casts his vote in Rome Sunday as 40 million Italian voters took part in the country's general elections. (AP wirephoto).

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## Shah, Sadat condemn Israeli occupation,

(Continued from page 1)

Meanwhile, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat today arrived in Riyadh following a three-day visit to Iraq.

A short time later, Mr. Arafat joined King Khaled and Prince Fahd, the Saudi Crown Prince and Prime Minister, in greeting President Sadat upon his arrival at Riyadh international airport.

In Baghdad, Mr. Arafat held talks with leaders of the Iraqi Ba'ath Party on events in the Middle East, the Iraqi News Agency reported.

The PLO chief described his conversations with Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan Al Bakr and Revolutionary Council Vice-President Saddam Hussein as marked by "clarity and frankness."

In Damascus, Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskander Ahmad today said a summit conference between Presidents Assad and Sadat depended on the outcome of this week's meeting between the premiers of Syria and Egypt.

He confirmed that the meeting will take place on Wednesday in Riyadh to discuss bilateral relations on the basis of working papers prepared by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Informed sources said the summit conference was unlikely to take place immediately after the Riyadh meeting, because President Assad is scheduled to pay state visits to Yugoslavia & Romania between June 25 and 27.

The sources said the summit session would most probably be held next month, and the Riyadh meeting, if successful, would fix the date and venue.

President Sadat will also make one-day visits to Iraq and Kuwait, the Middle East News Agency reported from Riyadh.

He would go to Kuwait on Thursday and then to Iraq on Friday, the agency said, after stops in Qatar and Abu Dhabi.

## Portugal's presidential election campaign enters its final week

LISBON, June 21 (R) — Portugal's presidential election campaign entered its final week Saturday with three minority candidates trying to prevent army chief Antonio Ramalho Eanes winning on the first round.

The 41-year-old general is backed by the parties which won nearly three-quarters of the votes in the April parliamentary elections — the Socialists, Centrist Popular Democrats (P.P.D.) and the Conservative Centre Democrats (C.D.S.).

But most observers believe it will be touch and go whether he will gain over 50 per cent to win on the first round next Sunday. If he fails to win an absolute majority, there will be a run-off between the leading two candidates.

General Eanes, who was given command of the army after putting down a leftist coup last November, has so far waged a low-key campaign avoiding personal polemics.

But two of his opponents, Prime Minister Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo and the radical left-wing Major Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, have criticised his political background.

Admiral Azevedo, who is running as an independent candidate, has claimed the general had nothing to do with the 1974 coup which ended the old right-wing dictatorship.

Blustering and aggressive in his speaking style, the admiral has also said the credit for suppressing the November uprising should go to himself rather than general Eanes.

"If the parties want to back a candidate who has nothing to do with April 25 (the date of the 1974 coup) then maybe we shall have to make another April 25," he told supporters. "I have got armoured cars as well as general Eanes."

Major Carvalho, once the folk-hero of the revolution but toppled from power last November, has accused general Eanes of making crude threats to force him to give up the command of the Lisbon region at that time.

Joking, singing and clutching a red carnation, he has made a surprising comeback to the front

of the political stage, attracting crowds up to 10,000 during his campaign trips.

But he has also aroused some of the anti-leftist passions which brought the country close to civil war last year. In the northern conservative town of Lamego bullets last week shattered the windshield of a car in which he had been travelling minutes earlier.

Yesterday, separatist farmers in the equally conservative Azores islands blocked access to Lajes airport with tractors to prevent him holding a rally in the town of Angra do Heroismo.

In Madeira, electricity in the capital of Funchal was cut off to prevent him defying a ban by the local governor on one of his rallies — this on the grounds that it had not been duly announced beforehand to the authorities.

General Eanes, dour, shy and bureaucratic in his language, has challenged his opponents to a confrontation on television. His main disadvantages are that he is relatively unknown to the public has little political experience and is politically ambiguous.

His public statements appear to reflect the views of a moderate conservative, but the driving force behind his campaign seems to be the socialists rather than the more right-wing parties.

General Eanes has said he will let the socialists form a minority government if he wins.

The Communist Party, faced with the probability of being forced out of power-sharing for the first time since 1974, is running its own candidate, Senhor Octavio Pato.

Observers see this as a partial defeat, because it means the communists have failed to ally themselves with a non-partisan candidate with a real chance of winning.

His campaign is increasingly aimed against Major Carvalho who could attract many communist voters by his colourful personality.

Observers believe the party will withdraw Senhor Pato from the race at the last moment if it appears his support is embarrassingly small.

## Allon to sign investment accord during Bonn visit

BONN, June 21 (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon will sign an agreement for fostering private West German investment in Israel during a three-day visit to Bonn beginning on Wednesday, government sources said today.

At the same time West Germany will pledge 140 million marks in capital aid to Israel for the current year, the sources added.

Mr. Allon, who flies here Wednesday, will discuss both economic and political matters with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

He will be in West Germany at the same time as U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, but no arrangements for a meeting between them have been announced.

Commercial investment by West German industrial firms in Israel is regarded favourably by Bonn as a means of rectifying Israel's large trade deficit.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed quietly mixed Monday with equities mostly easier after opening steady. Government stocks were occasionally higher in small buying interest, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. index was down 3.7 at 383.2.

Government stocks were higher by around 1/16 point in short and longs gained up to 1/8 point where changed.

Leading industrials drifted lower in minimal interest. Share turned early gains of a penny or so into falls of up to 4p.

Oils were lower, with BP and Shell both losing 8p, while bank were off the bottom with falls of 2p after 4p.

Gold producers recovered around 25p to 50p of last week's falls. Australians were steady to firm.

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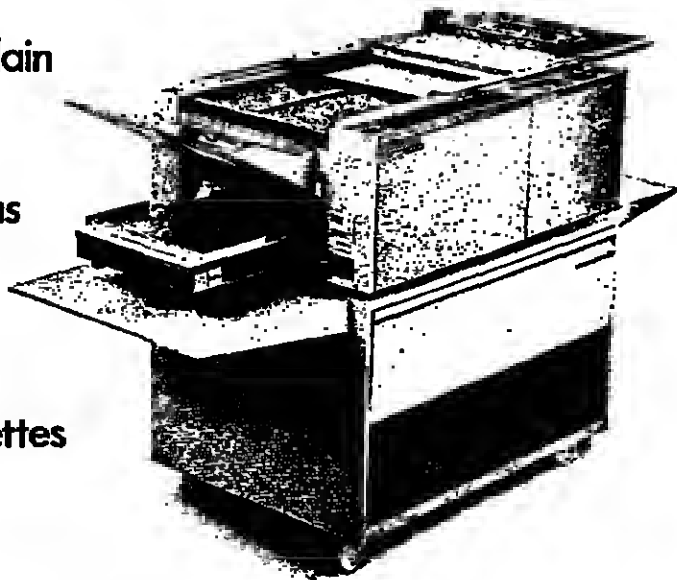
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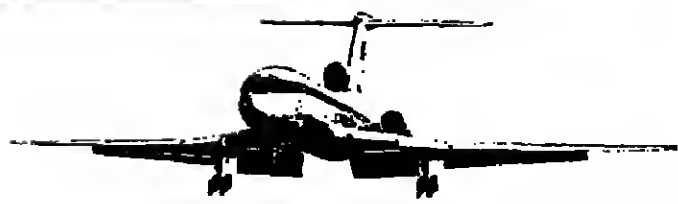


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